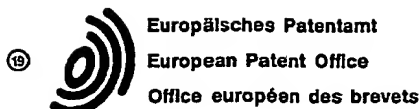


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(54) A colored nacreous pigment and a method for its preparation.

(57) The invention relates to a new nacreous pigment which contains a dye or a color pigment and is based on metal-oxide-coated mica particles or other platey silicate particles, and to a method for preparing it. The pigment particles consist of metal-oxide-coated, porous silica skeletons of mica particles or of other silicate particles, containing few or no cations and having at least one dye or color pigment attached to them. In the method, a) a preliminary-stage product is prepared from platey silicate particles and a metal-oxide coating, the metal-oxide coating being poorly soluble or insoluble in acids, b) the thus obtained metal-oxide-coated mica particles or other platey particles are leached with a mineral acid, possibly together with an oxidant, and c) the dyeing of the thus produced metal-oxide-coated, porous silica skeletons of mica particles or of other platey silicate particles, containing few or no cations, is carried out using at least one dye or one color pigment.

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## Description

**A colored nacreous pigment and a method for its preparation**

The present invention relates to a new nacreous pigment which contains a dyestuff or a color pigment and which is based on metal-oxide-coated mica particles or on other platey silicate particles, and to a method for its preparation.

5 When a nacreous pigment is colored by means of dyestuffs or color pigments, there is a problem in that only part of the dyestuff or color pigment will be retained by the pigment particles. Attempts have been made to improve the attachment of colorants by means of chemical reactions. DE patent publication 2 429 762 discloses dyestuff-containing, metal-oxide-coated mica pigments in which so-called aluminum color lacquers are used; by mediation of an aluminum hydroxide layer precipitated in advance on the surface of the particles, these lacquers attach waterproofly to the particle surfaces. According to DE lay-open print 2 928 287, attempts  
10 have been made to improve these dyestuff-containing mica pigments by means of an organic additive. DE application publication 3 536 168 for its part discloses a method for dyeing pigments in which vat dyes are first rendered soluble by means of a reduction reaction, whereafter they are precipitated by oxidation onto the pigments added to the solution in the vat.

15 The above-mentioned methods, according to the state of the art, all presuppose the use of extra steps and reagents in connection with the dyeing and are therefore expensive and disturbance-prone. The object of the present invention is to provide a product and method by means of which these disadvantages can be eliminated. The invention is thus primarily characterized by what is stated in the characterizing clauses of the claims. It has thus surprisingly been observed that a pre-treatment which renders metal-oxide-coated mica  
20 particles more lustrous and more reflective also improves their capability to be dyed to the extent that it even enables them to be dyed directly, without using in the dyeing step any extra color-fixing agents or precipitation agents.

The invention thus relates to a dyestuff-containing or color-pigment-containing nacreous pigment which is based on metal-oxide-coated mica particles or on other platey silicate particles, and the particles of which  
25 consist of metal-oxide-coated silica skeletons of porous mica particles or of other platey silicate particles which contain few or no cations, there being at least one dyestuff or color pigment retained by the skeletons. The amount of the retained dyestuff or color pigment varies greatly, and is preferably within a range of approximately 1-50 % by weight of the amount of pigment to be dyed.

The invention also relates to a method for the preparation of a dyestuff-containing or color-pigment-containing nacreous pigment based on metal-oxide-coated mica particles or on other platey silicate particles, wherein  
30 (a) from mica particles or other platey silicate particles and a metal-oxide coating a preliminary-stage product of coated mica particles or of other platey silicate particles is prepared in which the metal-oxide coating is poorly soluble in acid or insoluble in acid,

(b) the coated mica particles or other platey silicate particles thus obtained are leached with a mineral acid, possibly together with some oxidant, and  
35 (c) the thus produced metal-oxide-coated, porous silica skeletons of mica particles or of other platey silicate particles which contain few or no cations are dyed by using at least one dyestuff or color pigment.

In our European patent application 88303331.8 (Publication No. 287354), steps (a) and (b) have been used to give a pigment brightness, whiteness and luster, but their exceptionally good capability of being dyed was then not yet known or anticipated. It can thus be said that the present invention also relates to a method for treating  
40 with a colorant the coated platey silicate particles according to patent application 88303331.8, in which case steps (a) and (b) can be carried out according to any embodiment within the protective scope of the above-mentioned FI patent application.

Since steps (a) and (b) crucially improve the retention of colorants by metal-oxide-coated mica particles or other platey silicate particles, step (c) may be any method, known in the art, of dyeing a solid substance. Examples which can be mentioned include so-called direct dyeing, in which the dyestuff attaches to the substrate directly, for example, from water, from an aqueous solution of a salt, an acid or a base, or from an organic solvent; leaching-precipitation dyeing by means of sulfur dyes, vat dyes or other similar dyestuffs; reaction or complex-formation dyeing; pigment dyeing; and dyeing by means of a metal oxide, a natural dye or a basic dyestuff. However, the advantage of the present invention is most evident in those dyeing methods  
50 which have a low rate of success by the methods of the above-mentioned state of the art, for example, the direct dyeing method.

According to one embodiment of the invention, direct dyeing can be carried out as follows: the pigment and an organic dyestuff are mixed together in hot water or an organic solvent, the water or organic solvent is  
55 evaporated, and finally the product is preferably rinsed and dried. In accordance with this embodiment, large amounts of dyestuff can be bound to the pigment. In some cases, an extra post-treatment stage is needed, in which the dyed nacreous pigment is, for example, treated in a medium by means of a fixing agent, and the medium is evaporated.

According to another embodiment of the invention, direct dyeing can be carried out by slurring the pigment and the dyestuff separately in water; the latter, when necessary, with an addition of a dispersant, of an organic acid, of a pH control agent and/or of other additives. The obtained mixture is heated to its boiling point, or close to its boiling point, and is kept at that temperature for a pre-determined time. Finally the dyed pigment is  
60 filtered, rinsed and dried.

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Experiments carried out in connection with the present invention all indicate that metal-oxide-coated mica particles or other platey particles leached in the said manner can be dyed by all known textile, leather, food, or other dyes and by all known methods of dyeing textile, leather, foodstuffs, etc. A thus wide a protective scope of the invention is, however, a natural consequence of the fact that, owing to the method according to the said FI patent application, the structure of the pigment has changed so that its dyeing properties substantially correspond to those of a textile or a textile-resembling retentive material.

The colorant-containing nacreous pigments according to the invention may be based on almost any known mica types or on other silicates having a platey particle form. It is, however, advantageous to apply the invention to so-called dark micas, since thereby the brightness, luster and color of the pigments are improved. Phlogopite is an especially suitable mica; its dyeing properties become better than those of both dark and light-colored micas. The width of mica particles is in general about 5-300  $\mu\text{m}$  and their thickness about 0.1-5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Because of their advantageous refractive index, titanium dioxide and/or zirconium dioxide, preferably titanium dioxide, is used for the metal oxide coating. The color of the nacreous pigment is dependent on the thickness of the titanium-dioxide coating and may vary from silver or gold color throughout the range to a red, blue, violet or green interference color. The thickness of the metal oxide layer on the surface of a mica particle or other silicate particle is about 0.01 - 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 0.07 - 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ . The coating may also contain other metal oxides which impart additional color, in which case there is the limitation that the coating formed by them must not dissolve during the acid treatment.

First a preliminary-stage product of coated particles in which the metal-oxide coating is poorly soluble or insoluble in acid is prepared according to patent application 88303331.8 from mica particles or other platey silicate particles and a metal-oxide coating, and thereafter this preliminary-stage product of coated mica particles or other platey silicate particles is leached by using a mineral acid and possibly an oxidant, until a substantial proportion of the cations of the mica or platey silicate has dissolved, whereby metal-oxide-coated, porous silica skeletons of mica particles or of other platey silicate particles, containing few or no cations, are produced. In the present invention, these coated silica skeletons have been found to be highly capable of being dyed. The dyeing is carried out in substantially the same manner as when dyeing textiles, leather, foodstuffs, or other similar materials.

According to the present invention, coated and acid-treated mica particles or other platey silicate particles can be dyed with conventional dyestuffs and color pigments. These include natural azulene dyes, carotinoids, curcumine, quinone dyes, indigo dyes, melanins, oxazine and phenazine dyes, pteridine, pyrone dyes (anthoxanthin, anthoxanthide), pyruilum dyes (anthocyan, anthocyanidine), and pyrrolide dyes, as well as synthetic acrinine dyes, aniline black, anthraquinone dyes, azine dyes, azo dyes, azomethine dyes, benzo- and naphthoquinone dyes, quinophthalones, indigo dyes, indophenols, indoanilines, indamines, leuco vat dye esters (anthrasols, indigosols, leucosols), naphthal-imide dyes, nigrosine and induline, nitro and nitroso dyes, oxazine and dioxazine dyes, oxidizing dyes (except aniline black), phthalocyanines, polymethine dyes, sulfur dyes, tri- and diaryl methane dyes, thiazine dyes, thiazole dyes, and xanthene dyes. Azo dyes and quinone dyes are especially advantageous. The dyeing may also be carried out using a finely-divided color pigment, which may be an inorganic pigment of the type of the above-mentioned metal oxides or a suitable organic pigment.

The present invention is illustrated below with the aid of a few examples, of which 1-10 represent the embodiment in which the dyeing is carried out by slurring the pigment and the dyestuff separately in water, the latter, when necessary, together with a dispersant, with an organic acid, with a pH control agent and/or with other additives, whereafter the obtained mixture is heated to its boiling point, or close to it, and is kept at that temperature for a predetermined time, and examples 11-15 represent the embodiment of the invention in which the dyeing is carried out by mixing the pigment and an organic dyestuff in a hot medium or an organic solvent, and finally by evaporating the water or the organic solvent.

In comparison experiments carried out, it also became clear that the dyed pigments according to the invention ( $\text{TiO}_2$  + phlogopite) had a much deeper and brighter color than had the dyed pigments not treated with acid ( $\text{TiO}_2$  + phlogopite,  $\text{TiO}_2$  + muscovite).

The pigments used in the examples were phlogopite-based pigments coated with  $\text{TiO}_2$  and thereafter leached with an acid. In the code, P indicates silica or silicic acid, i.e. leached phlogopite, and S indicates a particle size of 0-40  $\mu\text{m}$ . The first number indicates the thickness of the  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer indicated as the inference degree of the reflected light, starting from 1, which indicates a  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer so thin that the reflected light is white (silver luster), continuing with 2, which indicates a  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer of such a thickness that the reflected light is yellowish (gold luster), etc. The second number indicates the crystal form of the  $\text{TiO}_2$  used; 0 is anatase and 1 is rutile. The dyeing was successful both with anatase and with rutile.

The pigments were prepared by initially dispersing about 50 g of  $\text{TiO}_2$  coated phlogopite in a suitable amount, e.g. from 200 to 500 ml, of ion-exchanged water. To the slurry was then added about 50 g of sulfuric acid having a concentration of 95% by weight, and about 25 g of nitric acid oxidant having a concentration of 30% by weight. Finally, the mixture was slowly heated to 90°C and kept there for about 10 to 20 hours. Small changes in this procedure did not essentially change the dyeing results.

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## Example 1

50 g of PS10 or PS20 (nacreous pigment substrate)

0.5 - 4.0 g of dyestuff

1 g of dispersant

5 (the dispersant used is a mixture having the following composition:

62.5% Palegal SF

37.5 % Setavin EH)

500 ml of distilled water

Acetic acid for pH control

10 The nacreous pigment is slurried in about 50 ml of distilled water. Likewise, the dye is slurried in about 50 ml of water, and the dispersants and the acetic acid are added. The two slurries are mixed together and boiled for 15 min on a hot-plate, whereafter the mixture, in a decanter, is placed in an incubator for two hours at a temperature of 185-200°C. Thereafter the colour pigment is slurried in 250 ml of distilled water and is filtered using a Buchner funnel. The product is washed with 1500ml of distilled water. After the wash and a filtration,

15 the color pigment is dried in an incubator overnight at a temperature of 100 °C. Dyestuffs which can be used:

Samaron Gelb 4GSL C.I.

Samaron Rot HBL C.I. DISPERSE RED 73

20 Samaron Blau GSL C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 165

Samaron Violett HFRL C.I. DISPERSE VIOLET 26/62 025

Resolin Blau FBL C.I. DISPERSE BLUE 56/63 285 (S2)

25 Resolin Schwarz 862 A COMPOSITE DYE

Resolin Rot RL C.I. DISPERSE RED 90

Foron Schwarz PW A COMPOSITE DYE

Dispersol Navy C-4R C.I.

30 Sirius Lichtgelb GB

Fettgelb 3GL

Sanogran Gelb RCL (this dye contains in itself a dispersant; dispersant need not be added)

35

The Samaron and Fettgelb dyestuffs are from Hoechst; Resolin and Sirius dyestuffs are from Bayer; the Dispersol dyestuff is from I.C.I.; Foron and Sanogran dyestuffs are from Sandoz.

40

## Example 2

50 g of PS10, PS20 or PS21 (nacreous pigment substrate)

45 0.5 - 4.0 g of dyestuff

1 g of dispersants:

62.5 % Palegal SF

37.5 % Setavin EH

500 ml of distilled water

50 Soda or lye and hydrochloric acid for pH control

The nacreous pigment is slurried in 100 ml of distilled water. The dye is slurried in about 50 ml of distilled water and the dispersants are added. The nacreous pigment slurry is placed in a three-necked flask, as is also the dye slurry. Finally the remainder of the distilled water is added. The pH is measured and adjusted to the desired level (pH 1.0-5.0) at a temperature of 70 °C.

55 The slurry is agitated for an hour. It is filtered using a Buchner funnel, and the color pigment is washed with 1000 ml of hot distilled water. It is slurried in about 250 ml of cold distilled water and filtered, and then rinsed with 1000 ml of distilled water. The product is dried overnight in an incubator at 105 °C. Dyestuffs which can be used:

60

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Samaron Gelb 4GSL	C.I. ?	
Samaron Rot HBL	C.I. DISPERSE RED 73	
Samaron Blau GSL	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE	
	165	
Samaron Rot 2BSL	C.I. DISPERSE RED 184	5
Resolin Blau FBL	C.I. DISPERSE BLUE	
	56/63 285 (S2)	
Resolin Rot RL	C.I. DISPERSE RED 90	
Sirius Lichtgelb GB		10
Indanthren Blau		
GC-colloisol		
Indanthren Brilliant		
Violett RK-M		
Fettgelb 3GL		15

The sources of the dyestuffs are as in Example 1; the Indanthren dyestuffs are from BASF.

## Example 3

50 g PS10, PS20 or PS21 (nacreous pigment substrate)

0.5 - 4.0 g of dyestuff

400 ml of a liquor having the following composition:

62.5 % Glauber salt, dil. 10 %

35 % distilled water

2.5 % acetic acid, dil. 80 %

The nacreous pigment is slurried in 100 ml of the Glauber salt solution. The dye is slurried in the remainder of the solution. The containers are rinsed with water which runs into a three-necked flask. Finally the acetic acid is added into the flask. The temperature is raised slowly to 60-95 °C, varying according to the dye. The temperature is maintained at a constant level for an hour. After the dyeing, the color pigment is filtered and washed with 1500 ml of distilled water, by using a Buchner funnel and suction. The filtered color pigment is dried in an incubator at a temperature above 100 °C. A dyestuff which can be used:

Drimaren Brilliant Grun X-3G, from Sandoz.

## Example 4

50 g of PS10, PS20 or PS21 (nacreous pigment substrate)

0.5 - 4.0 g of dyestuff

510 ml of dyeing liquor:

2 % acetic acid, dil. 10 %

9.8 % Glauber salt, dil. 10 %

88.2 % distilled water

The nacreous pigment is slurried in 200 ml of distilled water and heated on a hot-plate to 60-95 °C. The dye is slurried in a solution of acetic acid and Glauber salt. The remainder of the distilled water is also heated and added to the other solutions in the three-necked flask. The mixture is heated to the above-mentioned temperature and is maintained constant for 60 min. It is agitated throughout the time. After the dyeing, the color pigment is filtered and then washed by filtering 1500 ml of distilled water through it by using a Buchner funnel and suction. After the filtration, the color pigment is dried in an incubator overnight at a temperature of 100 °C. Dyestuffs which can be used:

Maxilon Rot M-RL (Ciba-Gelgy)

Indosol Rubinol (Sandoz)

Sirius Lichtgelb CB (Bayer)

## Example 5

50 g of PS10 or PS20

0.5 - 4.0 g of dyestuff

2 g of sodium acetate

210 ml of dyeing liquor:

4.8 % acetic acid, dil. 10 %

95.2 % distilled water

A paste is made of the dyestuff and of 3 ml of acetic acid, and distilled water brought to a boil is added. This mixture is added to a slurry of acetic acid, sodium acetate and nacreous pigment. The ingredients are mixed

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carefully and the hot mixture is placed in an incubator for three hours at 110 °C. After the dyeing, the color pigment is filtered and then washed by filtering 1500 ml of distilled water through it by using a Buchner funnel and suction. After the filtration, the color pigment is dried in an incubator overnight at 100 °C. Dyestuffs which can be used:

- 5 Maxilon Rot GRL  
Maxilon Gelb 2BL (Glauber salt instead of sodium acetate)  
Both dyestuffs are from Ciba-Gelgy.

## Example 6

- 10 50 g of PS10 or PS20  
0.5 - 4.0 g of dyestuff  
1 g of dispersant:  
62.5 % Palegal SF  
37.5 % Setavin EH  
15 300 ml of distilled water

- The dye is mixed with part of the distilled water, and the dispersants are added. The nacreous pigment is slurried in the mixture, and the remainder of the water is added. The slurry is boiled on a hot-plate for about 15 min, after which the decanter is placed in an incubator for two hours at 180-200 °C. After the dyeing, the color pigment is slurried in 250 ml of distilled water and is filtered. At the same time it is washed by filtering 1500 ml of distilled water through the color pigment. After the wash, the color pigment is dried overnight in an incubator at 100 °C. Dyestuffs which can be used:

- 25 Sudan Rot R (BASF)  
Fettgelb 3 GL (Hoechst)

## Example 7

- 30 50 g of PS10 or PS20  
0.5 - 4.0 g of dyestuff  
400 ml of distilled water

- The dye and the nacreous pigment are mixed separately with distilled water and the solutions are combined. The combined solution is agitated at room temperature for 30 min. After the dyeing, the color pigment is filtered and washed with 1500 ml of distilled water. After the wash, the color pigment is dried overnight in an incubator at 100 °C. Dyestuffs which can be used:

- 35 Sanogran Gelb RCL  
Sanogran Schwarz 5BL  
Sanogran Violett BL  
These dyestuffs are from Sandoz.

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## Example 8

- 50 50 g of PS10 or PS20  
0.5 - 4.0 g of dyestuff  
200 ml of distilled water

- 45 The dye is mixed with distilled water. The nacreous pigment is slurried in the mixture, and the remainder of the water is added. The slurry is boiled on a hot-plate for 15 min, whereafter the decanter is placed in an incubator for two hours at 180-200 °C. After the dyeing, the color pigment is slurried in 250 ml of distilled water and is filtered. At the same time it is washed by filtering 1500 ml of distilled water through the color pigment. After the wash, the color pigment is dried overnight in an incubator at 100 °C. Dyestuff which can be used:

- 50 Indocarbon CL konz. (Hoechst)

## Example 9

## Pre-treatment:

- 55 Hcl. Isach  
30.7 g of PS10  
5.0 g of Naphthol AS-ITR (Hoechst)  
8 ml of NaOH 50° B6  
60 200 ml of hot distilled water

- Naphthol AS-ITR is slurried to form a paste. The paste is heated for 15 min. The paste is dissolved in hot distilled water. The dissolved paste, the nacreous pigment and the NaOH are placed in a three-necked flask. The temperature is raised slowly to 90 °C and is maintained constant for 30 min. After the dyeing, the treated nacreous pigment is filtered and dried overnight in an incubator at 100 °C.

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## Development:

50.0 g of treated nacreous pigment  
 3.0 g of Echterangesalz GC neu (Hoechst)  
 25 ml of hot distilled water  
 2 ml of HCl, 1N  
 300 ml of distilled cold water and ice

5

The diazo dye, the hot water and the hydrochloric acid are mixed together. The cold water and ice are added to bring the temperature down to 5-10 °C. The mixture is agitated in a decanter for 30 min. Thereafter it is filtered and washed with 1500 ml of distilled water. Soda and dispersants are added to the washing water so as to remove any physically attached dye from the pigment surface. After the wash and a filtration, the color pigment is dried overnight in an incubator at 100 °C.

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## Example 10

15

50.0 g PS10  
 2.0 g Naphthol AS-D or  
 AS-ITR (Hoechst)  
 5 ml NaOH, 38° Bé  
 10 ml denatured alcohol  
 10 ml distilled water at 70 °C  
 3 ml NaOH, 38 Bé  
 5 ml formaldehyde, strong  
 100 ml distilled water  
 2.0 g Echterangesalz GC  
 neu (Hoechst)  
 250 ml distilled water  
 50 ml distilled water  
 3.5 g NaCl  
 0.625 g Palegal SF  
 0.375 g Setavin EH

20

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The naphthol is slurried with NaOH to form a paste. The alcohol, hot water, NaOH and formaldehyde are added. The mixture is allowed to stand for 10 min. The mixture is added to water-slurried nacreous pigment. The dye salt is dissolved in water, as is also the salt. The solutions are combined and the dispersants are added. This mixture is added to the slurry and is agitated for 60 min at room temperature. The mixture is rinsed with 1500 ml of distilled water, filtered, and dried overnight in an incubator at 100 °C.

35

40

## Example 11

	A	B	C	D	
PS10 pigment mg	3000	3000	3000	3000	45
Indosolrubinol	30	150	300	1500	
SFRG (Sandoz) mg					
Water ml	30	30	30	30	50

The solutions were heated to about 70 °C under agitation for about 10 min. Thereafter they were evaporated dry in an incubator at a temperature of 110 °C. The pigments became colored, forming a successively darker series. The dye did not dissolve in acetone but did dissolve in water. Two of the dyes were fixed by treating them as follows:

Dyed pigments 11C and 11D in the treatment

55

## Procedure

Samples 11C and 11D were digested in 30 ml of an aqueous solution which contained as a fixing agent 180 mg of Indosol E-50 fl, and the solution was evaporated dry.

After the treatment, color did not dissolve from sample 11C either in acetone or in water. From sample 11D, by contrast, part of the color dissolved in water. For this reason the quantity of Indosol E-50 fl was increased to 600 mg. By this treatment, the color in sample 11D was also fixed so that it did not dissolve even in hot water.

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Example 12

In the above rounds of dyeing, the dye was first crystallized onto the pigment, and in the second treatment it was fixed by using Indosol E-50. In this dyeing, both the crystallization and the fixing were carried out simultaneously. All ingredients were added at the same time. The mixture was heated under agitation and was evaporated dry.

## Procedure

10	PS10 pigment	3000 mg
	Indosolrubinol SFRG (Sandoz)	300 mg
	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	150 mg
15	Indosol E-50 fl	300 mg
	Water	30 ml

The treatment of the solution was similar to that in experiment 1.  
The color was insoluble both in acetone and in water.

Example 13

In this experiment, a different dye was used.

25	PS10 pigment	3000 mg
	Indosolblau SF-2G (Sandoz) (400%)	600 mg
	Indosol E-50 fl	1440 mg
	Water	30 ml

The treatment of the solution was similar to that in Example 12. The color is insoluble both in acetone and in water.

Example 14

In this experiment, the dyeing was carried out using a dispersion dye.

## Procedure

Samaronblau HBL (Hoechst) was dissolved in acetone, and pigment was added to the solution. The solution was heated and mixed, and evaporated dry.

	A	B	C	D
40				
	PS10 pigment mg	3000	3000	3000
	Samaronblau mg	12	60	150
45	Acetone ml	30	30	30

The color does not dissolve in water; however, it does not withstand an acetone wash.

Example 15

In this experiment, the effect of salt on the dyeing was studied.

## Procedure

55	PS10 pigment	3000 mg
	Indosolrubinol SFRG (Sandoz)	300 mg
	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	300 mg
60	Indosol E-50 fl	180 mg
	Water	30 ml

Treatment as in experiment 1. Thereafter, a treatment with Indosol E-50 fl was carried out.  
Dyed pigment + 180 mg of Indosol E-50 fl, evaporation until dry.

The color did not dissolve either in water or in acetone. The addition of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> did not produce any visible



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## Improvement.

As a result of the dyeing method according to the present invention, colored, platey pigments are obtained which have considerably deeper colors and better retention of color than have those obtained when dyeing an ordinary nacreous pigment with dyestuffs or color pigments.

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## Claims

1. A nacreous pigment which contains a dyestuff or a color pigment and is based on metal-oxide-coated mica particles or on other platey silicate particles, characterized in that its particles consist of metal-oxide-coated, porous silica skeletons of mica particles or other silicate particles, containing few or no cations and having at least one dye or one color pigment attached to them. 10
2. A nacreous pigment according to Claim 1, characterized in that it is a nacreous pigment based on mica particles of so-called dark micas, preferably phlogopite.
3. A nacreous pigment according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that it is a dyestuff-containing nacreous pigment which preferably contains dyestuff 1 - 50 % by weight, calculated from the amount of pigment dyed. 15
4. A nacreous pigment according to any of the above claims, characterized in that the metal-oxide coating is titanium dioxide and/or zirconium dioxide, preferably titanium dioxide.
5. A nacreous pigment according to any of the above claims, characterized in that the thickness of the metal oxide layer on the skeleton of a mica particle or other silicate particle is about 0.01 - 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably about 0.1 - 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ . 20
6. A nacreous pigment according to any of the above claims, characterized in that the dyestuff is an azo dye or a quinone dye.
7. A method for the preparation of a dye-containing or color-pigment-containing nacreous pigment based on metal-oxide-coated mica particles or on other platey silicate particles, wherein 25
  - a) a preliminary-stage product in which the metal oxide coating is poorly soluble or insoluble in acid is prepared from mica particles or other platey silicate particles and a metal-oxide coating,
  - b) the thus obtained coated mica particles or other platey silicate particles are leached with mineral acid, possibly together with some oxidant, characterized in that 30
  - c) the metal-oxide-coated, porous silica skeletons of mica particles or of other platey silicate particles, containing few or no cations, are dyed with at least one dye or one color pigment.
8. A method according to Claim 7, characterized in that step c) is direct dyeing in which the pigment and an organic dye are mixed in hot water or an organic solvent, the water or organic solvent is evaporated, and the product is preferably rinsed and dried. 35
9. A method according to Claim 7, characterized in that step c) is direct dyeing in which the pigment and the dye are slurried separately in water, the dye, when necessary, with an addition of a dispersant, of an organic acid, of a pH control agent and/or of other additives, the obtained mixture is heated to its boiling point or close to it and is maintained at that temperature for a predetermined period, whereafter the pigment is filtered, rinsed and dried. 40
10. A method according to any of Claims 7-9, characterized in that a dark mica, preferably phlogopite, is used, the metal oxide is titanium dioxide and/or zirconium oxide, preferably titanium dioxide, and the dye is an azo dye or a quinone dye. 45

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European Patent  
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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 30 0564

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A, P X	EP-A-0 287 354 (KEMIRA OY) * Page 2, lines 27-34 *	1, 2, 4	C 09 C 1/00
A	GB-A-2 114 557 (KEMIRA OY) ---		
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A	FR-A-2 275 536 (MERCK PATENT) & DE-A-2 429 762 (Cat. D) ---		
A	GB-A-2 055 879 (MERCK PATENT) & DE-A-2 928 287 (Cat. D) -----		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			C 09 C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 20-03-1989	Examiner VAN BELLINGEN I.C.A.
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone  Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category  A : technological background  O : non-written disclosure  P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention  E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date  D : document cited in the application  L : document cited for other reasons  &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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